

THE WAR CRY



AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA & NEW AMERICA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

20th Year No. 48.

WILLIAM BOOTH,
General.

TORONTO, AUGUST 27, 1904.

EVANGELINE BOOTH,
Commissioner.

Price, 5 Cents.



Marching Orders Received.

The Commissioner Will
Farewell in November,
Concurrently With a Number
of Territorial Changes.

MONG the imperial decisions not unexpectedly following in the train of so momentous an occasion as the International Congress, there now reaches us the announcement of certain changes of vital importance in Territorial commands.

It is our painful duty to make known that Canada is included in this list, and that our beloved leader, Commissioner Evangeline Booth, has been called upon to farewell about the middle of November.

Although the gracious permission of our honored General has permitted us the privilege of his warrior-daughter's leadership for a term considerably exceeding the usual length of a Territorial command, the ability and zeal with which she has put her talents at the disposal of the Salvation Army in this country, the tender consideration and love with which she has cared for her people, and the glorious achievements which God has given to the Territory under her command have made the eight years seem but as one.

Indescribably dear to her officers, the synonym for inspiration to her soldiers, and her name a household word with the Canadian public, the news of her removal will cause a wave of regret to traverse the Dominion, and thousands within and without our ranks will regard her departure as a personal loss.

But among the many things her example has taught us has been how much more abundant is the blessing of giving than that of receiving, and therefore we give her to be again in some other part of our worldwide battlefield what God has made her to us.

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Ranter (N.B.B. 108);
(N.B.B. 19).

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eter (N.B.B. 125).

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now hear Him cry.

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B.B. 209).

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THE WAR CRY.

LOYALTY.

Be strong for truth, be bold to say
The honest word from day to day.
When falsehood lures, and shams invite,
Gird on thy armor for the fight.
World's woes are vain, world's praise is less
Than heavily truth and righteousness.
And if through darkness, and through loss,
Shall loom the shadow of the cross;
If tears and blood must pay the price,
Grace shall be given for sacrifice.
One knows the grief, the conflict sore—
The Lord has passed this way before;
And by His son's long agony
Has vanquished powers of hell for thee.
Then fear not, faint not, steadfast soul,
Thou'llt win the prize and reach the goal!

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The China Inland Mission had, on Jan. 1st, 1904, in 199 stations in China, 743 missionaries, men and women, besides 15 still engaged in study, and 25 engaged in home work, or not yet assigned to stations. 465 of its missionaries are women. The receipts of the Society for 1903 were \$225,458.30. It reports the number of conversions in its stations in China in 1903 as 1,700.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

What an Irish Mother Said She Would Do.
"A woman came the other day," says the officers of a Women's Shelter, "asking us to find her daughter who had suddenly left her home. The mother, whose speech betrayed her country, said, 'An' sure, now, Sisters, if ye'll only loind my girl for me, ye'll be the best people under the sun, and I'll bless and pray for ye all the days of my life; but, look ye, if ye don't find her within a week, I'll expose ye in the 'Truth' and the 'Sunday Times' as how ye profess to find lost girls and don't.' Of course, we set to work, and before two days had passed we succeeded in tracing the girl, and were able to present a satisfactory report to her old mother, who was delighted to know that her daughter had not gone astray."

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

Many Christians have yet to learn that their growth in spiritual things depends upon their own study of the Word rather than upon the teaching of others. The truth we dig out for ourselves is worth more than all that others can teach us. The sweet surprise and joyousness of the first discovery of Bible gems come alone to the finder. Buried in the Scripture mine are many precious stones and golden nuggets of truth which have yet to be found by the diligent searcher. No new truth, only fuller and richer and more beautiful unfoldings of the old. God's words found and received become the joy of the heart. (Jer. xv. 16.) The Bereans searched daily, and so received the truth with all readiness of mind. (Acts xvii. 11, 12.) Dependence upon the Spirit's teaching is essential to right knowledge. (1 John iii. 27.) The Psalmist knew more than the aged and was wiser than his teachers because he meditated upon the words of God. (Ps. cxix. 99.) His prayer was, "Open mine eyes that I may behold the wonders of Thy word." First read, next pray, then think about, get to understand, and last, obey. The word in the heart will keep from sinning. (Ps. cxix. 11.)

TWELVE MONTHS IN A DOG KENNEL.

A young outcast, named George Elliott, a feeble-minded youth of nineteen, appeared in the dock at Willesden Police Court charged with sleeping out without visible means of subsistence.

Driven from home, the lad had long wandered about the streets of Willesden in a semi-substitute condition, eating ravenously pieces of bread and meat thrown into the gutter. This aroused the sympathy of the inhabitants, and more especially the manager of a chandler's shop who each morning handed him a few biscuits, and eventually allowed him to sleep on the premises. At the rear of the shop is a small yard, where the van is usually loaded, and here, in a dog kennel, measuring less than a yard and a half across, the poor outcast has spent his nights for twelve months. That a youth of nineteen should have been able to squeeze himself through the small aperture seems marvelous, but the lad is only "skin and bones," through want and privation.

When arrested, not a morsel of food had passed the lad's lips for two days. He fought desperately with the officer for a few seconds, but afterwards fell down from sheer exhaustion.

The lad is now under the parental roof, but judging from the father's attitude before the magistrate his son can hardly be described as a welcome guest.

The police court missionary has undertaken to find the poor fellow some simple employment, or secure his admission into an institution.

ALMIGHTY ANSWERED.

Sceptic Has No Further Doubt of His Existence.

The following incident was reported some time ago from Chicago:

Professing disbelief in God, and following his statement with a challenge to the Almighty to demonstrate His power, Julian Renfro, aged 21, was suddenly stricken deaf and dumb here. Since being stricken he has gone to his home in Shreveport, La. This is what Renfro is alleged to have said: "Fellows, if God would demonstrate Himself to me in some way, for instance, if He should strike me deaf, dumb, or blind, I might admit His existence."

One young man was about to reply to the argument when he noticed Renfro turn pale. Next moment the sceptic threw his arms out before him as if warding off a blow; then he placed his hands before his face. An instant later he fell forward off his chair to the floor. Dr. O. G. Draper pronounced the stroke due to nervous attack.

Renfro could not speak or hear. To Rev. S. W. Jacoby, Reufro communicated this in writing:

"I didn't believe there was a God. I believed what I said; but now I am satisfied there is a God, and that I am wanted in His service."

Auxiliary Column.

OUR FRIENDS.

By Mrs. Blanche Johnstone, Auxiliary Secretary.

"Thine to work as well as play,
Clearing thorny wrongs away;
Plucking up the weeds of sin,
Letting heaven's warm sunshine in." —Whittier.

One department of work in which the friends and Auxiliaries of the Army have always manifested a deep interest is that of the visitation of the poor, unfortunate, sick, and sinful. The writer has thought a few instances which have come under her personal notice would not be without interest to War Cry readers.

A beautiful young face stood out in startling contrast to the many bloated, sin-marred countenances as the Salvationist paid her weekly visit to the loathsome lock-up ward. She was shocked; could it be possible this sweet-looking, pink-faced child had a need of being in this special ward? She approached and lovingly tried to win her heart. During this visit and succeeding ones she gained, to

a great extent, the poor child's confidence. She was only sixteen, had been enticed away from her English home by one who had proved himself a villain of the deepest dye. Like a poor bruised flower cast upon the roadside to die, he left her to suffer all the agonies of a horrible incurable malady—the consequence of his sin—alone. Away from mother's love, home influence and comforts, she languished in the isolated ward. Surrounded by the most depraved of all women, she died a dreadful death. But through the pleadings and prayers of the kindly sister in blue, who gently tried to soothe her dying hours, she had a hope of heaven and peace in the boundless mercy of Golgotha's Jesus.

"O Charlie, Charlie, how can you? How can you go into the presence of God with the stain of human blood upon your soul? You will soon have to stand in the presence of God." The Salvation worker pleaded with the condemned murderer to face the awful future and the consequence of his sin. The only response was a meaningless laugh, for he assumed insanity as a plea for leniency from the law. The sister and her companion dropped upon their knees, and pleaded with God to touch his heart and show to his deceived and darkened mind that there was redemption for such as he.

"Did you see his tears?" remarked one, as they turned away. Truly his laughter was changed to weeping through the earnest petition offered. He was, through the influence of that visit and subsequent ones, brought to repentance, and went to the scaffold thanking God for those who had brought him to repentance.

It was her first term in prison, though not by any means her first offense. Her husband had paid her fine time after time, and had at last resolved to see if prison would have any effect in making her feel her sin, so when the magistrate said, "Sixty days," he took their seven-months-old baby from her arms, as she sat in the dock, and the mother went to serve her sentence.

Visiting day came, and a heart-broken woman met the visitors in one of the passages. She was sober now, and beginning to realize what her sin was costing her family as well as herself. They tried to help her to look to God, and promised to enquire about her family at home and let her know next week.

They found that the baby had died the day she went to prison, and that her husband had put their other three children into an orphanage, then left the city, and had gone no one knew where.

The question arose, How shall we tell her? How can we best make her feel that it is her sin and drink that is to blame for all this trouble? Next jail visiting day found the Salvationist on her way to the prison, praying as she went for grace to be faithful, and wisdom to say the right word. She entered a room where the prisoner was trimming a hat, and as the caller commenced at the beginning and went as kindly as possible through the whole story, every word seemed to burn into her heart like fire. She dropped her work and lay moaning in anguish of soul. "Oh, my little baby," she cried, "surely it isn't dead; and my boys and girl gone, all gone!" she wailed again and again, while the other woman cried for sympathy.

"No, not all gone," she was told. "You have a friend, if you will only come to Him, who will take away the love of drink and every other sin."

"Oh, never," she cried. "I would never do without drink. Why," she continued, her eyes blazing, "if a glass of liquor were put within my reach, and I knew it was poisoned, I'd have to drink it."

"Yes, without God; but with God's grace it will be different," she was assured.

At last she promised to pray, but would go no further that day. The next week her kind benefactors had the joy of seeing her on her knees before God. Did the blood of Calvary prove sufficient for her case? Of course it did. Did she go back to drink when her time had expired? No, praise Him, she did not, but proved His grace sufficient.

The
By COMMISSIONERS
SWITZERLAND

Before examining the social activity of Switzerland, it is necessary to mention three points which lie at its base.

Social Work

1.—The social part of their religion is a prominent feature. In their ears, and in their hearts, how could it be otherwise that their missionaries would have to pray? "I was hungry, I was thirsty, and a stranger, and ye clothed Me; I was naked, and ye clothed Me; I was in prison, and ye visited Me; words seem to have power over hearts, and minds. Early Christians, in their social work as an arm of the church is important. The bishops were responsible within the limits of their diocese for the spiritual duties. It is plainly stated that the bishops were, among the sufferers and poor, their subsistence should supply them and their husbands; the age to marry them in marriages; for the procurer work, for the shelter, for the help that the sick were helped. Those who did the actual work under the bishops were expected, with the temporal needs of the poor for the benefit of the church. Thus, for instance, the social staff had educated female workers before they were married, and according to their duty.



The Social Wing in the Early Christian Church.

By COMMISSIONER BOOTH-HELLBERG,
Switzerland.

Before examining the different forms of social activity of the early Christians, I wish to mention three or four important principles which lie at its base.

Social Work a Part of Religion.

1.—The social work of the apostles was part of their religion—and a very important part. With the words of Christ still ringing in their ears, and His love burning in their hearts, how could it be otherwise? How would it have been possible for them to think that their mission was only to preach and pray? "I was hungry, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked, and ye clothed Me; I was sick, and ye visited Me; I was in prison, and ye came unto Me." Those words seem to have been graven on the hearts, and minds, and consciences of the early Christians. The importance of the social work as an integral part of the mission of the church is indicated by the fact that the bishops were responsible for its oversight, within the limits of their jurisdiction, to the same extent as for their other and purely spiritual duties. In the apostolic constitution it is plainly stated that the duties of the bishops were, among others, to see that all sufferers and poor had what was necessary to their subsistence; to orphans and widows they should supply the care of missing parents and husbands; those orphans that were of age to marry they should help to suitable marriages; for the unemployed they should procure work, for the strangers and homeless shelter, for the hungry food; they should see that the sick were nursed and the prisoners helped. Those who had to attend to the actual work under the direction of the bishops were expected, whilst ministering to the temporal needs of the sufferers, to do something for the benefit and salvation of their souls. Thus, for instance, the women attached to the social staff had to give instruction to uneducated female candidates for membership before they were received into the church, and according to the book of Clemens, it was also their duty to administer the sacrament

to women who were unable, through illness, to attend the public services.

Brotherly Love.

2.—Apostolic charity was no mere philanthropy. Neither was it pity from on high, nor sentimental working at a distance. It was brotherly love; that is to say, love on the principle of equality. The poor and unfortunate were not placed in a humiliating position. They were treated in a friendly, loving manner, and even with a certain amount of respect.

3.—The social efforts of the apostles did not aim only at monetary relief, but at the permanent improvement of the condition of the poor. They sought to combat poverty itself. This was new. It had never been heard of in the world before. It was an original apostolic idea.

4.—The fourth principle I wish to mention is closely connected with the previous one. Nobody who was able to work should be helped except through his own work. I think I have already mentioned that work was not highly valued in the ancient world. It was looked down upon as something unworthy of a Roman. Thousands of Romans, rather than earn an ample livelihood by following some trade or profession, preferred to half starve on a pittance allowed them by some rich man for being his "clients," which meant that they hung about his house, followed him as a sort of honorary escort when he went out, and in a general way satisfied his vanity by flattery and obeisances. A German author has said that a Roman in those days would rather lie about with an empty stomach in the atrium of an aristocrat, and lick his dishes, than work honestly for his living. Against this disastuous fault of the time the early Christians raised a loud protest. They lifted labor up to its right moral level by teaching the Scriptural view of the question and by insisting upon its being observed throughout their ranks. They worked not only as a duty, but with joy, as it enabled them to contribute to the support and furtherance of the cause of the church. Strict regulations against idleness existed, and individuals not willing to

provide for themselves and for their families by honest work were expelled. In their social work this principle was conscientiously maintained. "Work for those who are able to work, pity for those who are not," was the motto. There was no effeminacy or overdone sentimentality about the business, and there was absolutely no encouragement to mendacity, no tendency to make it possible for lazy people and loafers to lead a comfortable life at the expense of the church. There was, for instance, a regulation that no person, not even a brother, should be hospitalized more than two, or at the most, three days; then he must either accept such work as was offered him or pass on.

These principles were faithfully maintained during the first three or four centuries; then they were gradually lost sight of and perished ultimately altogether in the darkness of the mediæval ages. This retrogression with its causes is an interesting study which, however, does not fall within the limits of this paper. But, thank God, these sane and glorious apostolic principles have come to life again, and are practised with blessing and success in the Social Work of the Salvation Army.

I think it is possible to distinguish twelve different branches or departments of the social operations of the Apostolic Church. It will hardly be necessary to do much more than mention them:

1.—**The Department for Widows and Orphans.** This was a very important department if for no other reason than that widows and orphans were everywhere to be found. But we know also that in ancient times, and for that matter still in the Orient, these were in a very pitiful position, and might be considered as the most unfortunate of human beings. Perhaps this was a reason why the church seems to have taken special care of them, and it is beyond doubt that this policy contributed very considerably to the improvement of the social conditions of the lower classes. If a widow had no children or other relations who could care for her she was provided for by the church. From among these widows a certain number were selected to form a special widows' institution. These were held in great honor and filled certain important functions. Their qualifications were specified by St. Paul in his 1st Epistle to Timothy: "Well reported of for good works: if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work." They seem to have lived together in what we might term a sham settlement, and they were counted among the clergy—that is to say, they were commissioned officers. Their duties were to attend to the sick and the poor, visit and bring alleviation to the prisoners and to care for the orphans. I am not quite sure what class of our social officers they correspond to. They were not exactly what our Rescue Officers are. I think I might say that they resembled very closely our Nursing Sisters and our Slim Angels—were it not for the fact that they had to be at least sixty years of age and promise not to re-enter the state of matrimony. Anyway they belonged to the Women's Social Staff, and a holy, useful band of women they were.

The orphans were carefully brought up. The boys were taught a trade or a profession and later on provided with the necessary tools or implements in order to earn their living independently. As for the girls, when they were grown up, the bishop was responsible for finding them suitable salvation husbands.

2.—**The Department for the Sick, the Disabled, and the Poor in General.** A roll was kept of all these, revised from time to time under the supervision of the bishop. This in itself was a certain satisfaction to the poor people. They knew that they were not forgotten or overlooked. The sick were visited, prayed with, and nursed in their homes; hospitals did not exist at the early time we have under review. It is particularly mentioned in the regulations that the officers should wash the paralytic and the infirm, so that they might be refreshed and have some relief in their sufferings. Those who were through impotence or from other special



A Group of Leading Indian Staff Officers.



BRITISH WARFARE.

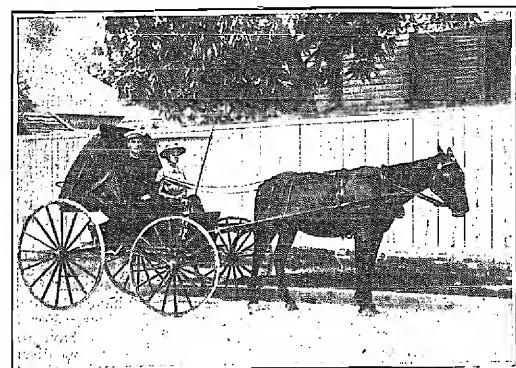
The chairman of the Education Committee of the town of Rochdale recently paid a visit to the Children's Relief Work, instituted by our energetic officer, Adj't. Carroll. He was so impressed with the serious condition and need of the children, and the work the Adj'tant was doing, that he at once arranged for the distribution of free breakfasts at every school in the town, and the supplying of cloths to those who have none while the present distress continues, and until a new supply of cotton reaches the district. Adj't. Carroll has been made a member of the committee for dealing with the present distress, and is at the same time continuing the good work at our Citadel corps.

Seventeen years ago Mrs. Commissioner Ridsdel was in charge of Ramsgate, and, among others, commissioned a number of bandsmen, a bandmaster, treasurer, and sergeant-major. A while ago she visited the corps, and found eleven of the bandsmen still fighting soldiers in uniform, and the two locals holding important offices. As to their spiritual progress Mrs. Ridsdel says the testimonies of these old stand-bys "would make you weep." Not so bad after seventeen years.

The September Musical Salvationist will contain, among other latest songs, "Everybody has a work to do," sung with such great effect by the American Choir. "Dip down into the pool," and that catchy "Maple Leaf" refrain, as sung by the Canadians, "Keep us true forever."

A WHIFF FROM THE WEST OF JAMAICA.

Six feet in his stockings; a big, strong healthy-looking man, with a kindly face clean-shaven; bright, sparkling eyes and fair hair, and a voice like thunder; thus the Divisional Officer, who for about three years has had charge of the Western portion of the beautiful Island of Jamaica, in the West Indian Territory. Mrs. Simons, on the other hand, is a weak, frail little woman to all appearance, and one that you would imagine a puff of wind would quickly carry into space. But looks are not always safe to form judgment upon, and one has only to visit the corps forming this division to find that the sweet little woman is as great a power in influencing and helping the officers and soldiers as her tall and big husband.



Adj't. and Mrs. Simons, Jamaica.

AUSTRALIA REMEMBERS THE AGED.

The Army in Australia has provided two Homes for Aged Men, one at Pakenham, Victoria; the other at Manly, N.S.W. These are occupied by prisoners and others who are too old and infirm to work. Country life, with plenty of good food, a good clean bed, the newspapers to read, and a little "baccy" enumerate the sum total of their wants.

Many have seen better days; a number were present on the early gold diggings, and can tell some stirring tales of those exciting times. They have not always been in poverty; a few have experienced affluence, when money was plentiful, but lack of thrift, drunkenness, riotous living, and in some cases misfortune, each and all of these are responsible for their penury. At life's sunset they are found making the very best of both worlds.

It is not always so, unfortunately, and herein is an awful lesson for the young; and those in the prime of life. Habitual sin paralyses the conscience—it sears it as with a hot iron.

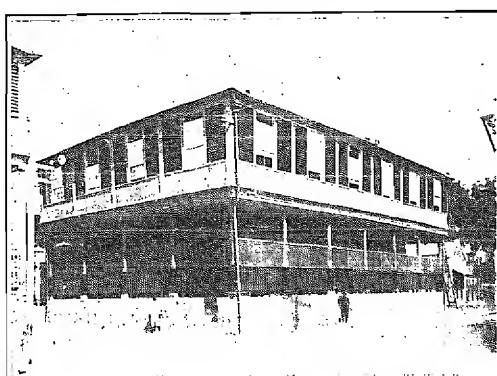
PANAMA PREPARED.

Staff-Capt. Leib, of the West Indian Territory, recently went on a reconnoitring trip to Panama with a view to opening up Salvation Army work in that region.

Armed with his passport and letters of introduction to the British Consuls, kindly furnished by the Acting Governor, he arrived at Colon, a town of ten thousand inhabitants, and was received with great kindness by the British Consul, who also gave him valuable information. The officials of the Panama Railway Company, who also own a portion of Colon, were most willing to do all in their power to help the Army, and gave the Staff-Captain a first-class pass over the whole railway system. The Governor of Colon also expressed his friendship for the Army, and promised that when operations commenced the necessary police protection and help should be afforded. The Staff-Captain was also introduced to General Davies, the United States representative on the Isthmus. General Davies said he knew the Army's value in dollars and cents, and he would grant them land and buildings in any part of the canal zone where they desired to work. Culebra and Empire in the zone were both visited. At the latter place the American soldiery is stationed. Major Black, next in command, was very enthusiastic regarding the Army coming to the zone.

The British Consul at Panama secured an introduction for the Staff-Captain to the Secretary of State, and also with Dr. Adamor, the President, with both of whom he had a favorable interview.

The Staff-Captain states that he was welcomed on every side in the most kindly manner, all expressing the hope that at an early date the Army will plant its colors on the Isthmus and become one of the recognized institutions of this Republic.



New Territorial Headquarters, Kingston, Jamaica.

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HOLINESS.

By Major J. N. Parker.

XI.—Baptism of the Holy Ghost.

One of the saddest things among Christians to-day is that the Holy Ghost is almost entirely unrecognized, and yet we are living in His holy dispensation, and when, with His baptism, it is possible to turn the world upside down as it was in the days near to Pentecost.

Is there not possibility of this baptism being neglected, not intentionally, but because when the heart becomes clean and God comes in and blesses you, you think that you have received this baptism, when you are uncertain about it. Now, if Jesus was holy from his birth, and needed this baptism for service, which He received at Jordan when He was baptized by John, and if thousands of the saints of old had holiness before the baptism of the Holy Ghost was possible, which became so at Pentecost, do we not need this same baptism to make us successful officers? Is it not possible that as certain disciples of old (Acts xix. 2), some of us have not so much as "heard whether there be any Holy Ghost" in our real experience?

The Holy Ghost is the person of the Trinity that the Father sent and Jesus died to give us that we might be conquering soul-winners. In other words, the Holy Ghost is the power of God just suited to work in and through us to accomplish God's will in the salvation of the world. "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" (Acts xix. 2).

That there is such a baptism no one doubts who has read about Pentecost. Also we cannot doubt that there have been thousands since that memorable day who have had this baptism. Have you got it? You can be just as sure of this as of anything else. God will let you know, for we are told, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine" (John vii. 17); and the way he will know is by the Spirit's witness (Rom. viii. 16).

A clean heart is necessary before the Holy Ghost will come in His baptism of power; but when you have received a clean heart, you must go on until you are sure that you have the Holy Ghost. As the General says: "In order that his soldiers may be effective, the Field Officer must not only act for the purification of his soldiers, but to have them filled with the Spirit of Christ." Now, it does not matter where nor when you get it, your success depends upon it. Have you got it?

This baptism can be received by fulfilling certain conditions. As Jesus consecrated Himself for the redemption of the world, so He prayed that His disciples might be consecrated to the salvation of the world (John xvii. 17-19). Whatever your position may be, there is a world around you that needs this consecration and baptism. If you have already made this consecration, well; if not, make it now, and then "be filled with the Spirit" (Eph. v. 18). If He does not manifest Himself at once, tarry; do not be disengaged, He will come.

The results of this baptism are very marked. Instead of dragging yourself to work for God because it is your duty, you will want to work for Him. It will be a fire in your bones that must have vent; a feeling that you would burst if you could not do something; a zeal that nothing can overcome. And not only so, but your work will accomplish so much more. What you do will have some bite, will take hold of the people, will make you successful in winning souls.

You need this baptism just as much as the disciples whom Jesus said were clean (John xv. 3). If you have not yet received it, or if you are not sure, "Tarry ye . . . until ye be

endued with power from on high" (Luke xxiv. 49). To the glory of God I can testify that I have known this baptism for over seventeen years, and there is no reason why you may not have it also, for the prophecy is, "I will pour My Spirit upon all flesh" (Acts ii. 17). In that "all" you are included.

INSTRUCTION DRILL.

What a Soldier Should Know About His Duties and Privileges, and the Teachings of the Salvation Army.

The Army's Object.

Every soldier should understand that the object of the Army is to make all men submit to God, embrace the salvation provided for them in Christ, accept Jehovah as their Sovereign, obey His laws, and spend their lives in the loving service of those about them, in order that they may possess His favor both here and hereafter.

The Army was commenced by the General in the year 1865. While conducting meetings in the East of London, he was led to compassionate the multitude he saw around him uncared for by any religious agency. The great mass of the population attended neither church nor chapel, but spent their Sabbath in idleness, or business, or revelry. Drink, sin, and the devil were triumphant.

As the General looked upon these neglected perishing crowds, the question occurred to him: "Cannot they be reached by salvation?" He thought there must be some method of carrying the truth home to them, and decided to devote himself to the adoption of such methods as would be likely to bring these outcast classes to God.

This decision, put into practice and persevered in, resulted in the formation of the Salvation Army.

* * *

Its Government.

Every recruit and soldier should have some knowledge of the manner in which the Army is governed. This will be the best method of preserving our soldiers from the evil effects of misrepresentation and falsehood.

No pattern for the government of the Kingdom of Christ on earth is authoritatively laid down in the New Testament. Those who think otherwise, disagree seriously as to what that particular form of government is. The members of one denomination say that such form of government is of one kind, and the members of another say it is something altogether different.

But even if it could be shown what the particular form of government practised by the early Christians was, it would still be difficult to prove that because the apostles and first converts followed certain customs in the management of their religious assemblies, that we are under divine obligation to adopt the same.

But if a model government was not originated by God, and made binding upon His people through the following ages, He has caused certain great principles to be plainly described in the Bible as fundamental to every form of government which has His approbation.

The Canadian Staff Band, while in the Old Country, received a good deal of favorable comment, and certainly much kindly consideration from the members of the International Staff Band, and British bands generally. But an opinion on its playing was voiced by a musical paper called the "British Bandsman," which not only spoke of the members being "a genial lot of men," but also of "the purity of tone," and "the clean execution."

Of Interest to Bandsmen.

There is no reason why a column under this heading, or one similar, could not be run every week, and made a medium through which our bandmasters especially, and bandsmen, could not give such information and items of news as would be of interest and profit to their brother musicians in various parts of the Territory, and perhaps even be of assistance and profit to Salvation Army bandsmen across the border and in other lands.

The writer has good reason to say what he has said on this subject, because no less a musician than Brigadier Slater, and also Staff-Capt. Hawkes while in London expressed their intense interest in the bandsmen's page which appeared in the Canadian Cry for some weeks and with what pleasure and eagerness they had watched for the arrival of the Cry during those weeks that special space was devoted to the interests of Salvation Army music and musicians.

We here call the attention of the bandmasters and others throughout the Territory to make a practice of sending suitable copy to this column regularly and not be indifferent as to leave the writing to one or two long-suffering individuals who wish to make the Cry a medium of help and blessing to bandsmen, musicians, and songsters in particular.

If you will study this column this week you will understand the nature of news and character of subjects the editor would like our contributors to send.

Salvation Army Instruments.

The Staff Bandmaster has nothing but good to say of these, and as an evidence of his appreciation has brought back with him a couple of new drums, a monster BB. B. G. trombone, and cornets, all of which, when seen, have delighted everybody.

Undoubtedly we may say, without a shadow of exaggeration, that the Salvation Army instrument factory in St. Albans, England, can compete successfully with any instrument makers in any part of the world.

In Lieut.-Colonel Simpson and Major Grinsted, both of whom have much to do with the instrument department—the former as Trade Secretary, and the latter as being responsible to the Colonel for the instrument department—we have two men qualified in every way, both as to musical knowledge and their gentlemanly dealings, to make our instruments played and appreciated the world over.

Hints on the Use, Care, and Preservation of Brass Instruments.

Valves in brass instruments need most careful attention and handling.

The valves have a tendency (in new instruments in particular) to work sluggishly when they have been moistened, as with saliva, subjected to friction by use, and then allowed to dry, or nearly so, by standing for a few days without use and without being cleaned.

It is generally thought that sluggish valves are caused by grease or a weak spring, but it is more often found to result from the sticky fluid (caused by friction and the action of the saliva, upon the metal) found upon the valves after use,

- (a) Congealing into a drag paste, or
- (b) accumulating and allowed to dry upon the valves.

Next week we hope to have little more to say on the subject of valves. For our information on this subject we have to thank Major Grinsted. Doubtless as we discuss this and kindred subjects in this column from week to week our comrades will be helped and informed.



The Cry

JOHN F.

Meanwhile Scotland made great work in storing up Lorraine as regent, to be regarded as a member of the country, and a link into the party of the old clergy, and in the same direction.

In 1587 the following summer Knox to the mission of his life.

In May 1589 Knox died, which he never period. He at once

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Young People's Page

The World's Great Men.

JOHN KNOX.—(Continued.)

Meanwhile Scotland was being prepared for the great work in store for Knox. Under Mary of Lorraine as regent, the French influence had come to be regarded as a danger to the independence of the country, and a sense of this danger threw many into the party of reform. The unworthy lives of the old clergy, and the cupidity of the nobles, worked in the same direction.

In 1559 they found themselves strong enough to submit to the higher law in the work he deemed the mission of his life.

In May 1559 Knox found himself again in Scotland, which he never again left for a prolonged period. He at once became the life and soul of the party.

At the moment of his arrival the cords of the Congregation, as the Protestants called themselves, were in open revolt against the regent.

By his preaching in Perth and St. Andrews Knox gained three important towns to his cause, and by his labors in Edinburgh, where he was appointed as minister, he also won a strong party against the Government. But the reformers of their resources could not hold their ground against the regent subsidized by France with a sum of £100,000. Making themselves thorns in the efforts of Knox, who all through his public career was deep in the politics of the times, the assistance was obtained from England against what was now deemed the invasion of France. The help of England proved effective, and by the treaty of Fother (1560), and the death of the regent the same year, the insurgents became masters.

On the 20th of August Parliament having met on Aug. 1st, the ministers were ordered to draw up a confession of faith, which should embody the new teaching, and on Aug. 17th Protestantism was established as the religion of the country.

Having gained thus much, the ministers, desirous of practical results from their views, drew up the first Book of Discipline, a compendium of over one hundred articles, Scotland, and admirable in itself, in the wisdom and liberal suggestions for the religious and educational organization of the country.

These suggestions, however, were little to the mind of the Protestant nobles, who, perceiving their carnal liberty and worldly commodity to be impaired thereby, grievedly spoke of them as "devout impieties."

In the revolution that had been accomplished, Knox had been the leading spirit; but he saw that the victory was as yet but half gained; and that the deadliest struggle had yet to be decided.

The return of the young queen in Scotland (August, 1561) revived all the old dissensions and introduced new elements of discord and parties.

By her command she held an audience on the relations of prince and subject, on the fundamental principles of life. Mary was represented as by an abyss from the party represented by Knox.

(To be continued.)

HOW THE FIJIAN PUNISH BOASTERS.

When two Fijian chiefs have decided on going to war messengers pass between them, and both sides beat up recruits for their armies, and offer gifts to the gods. Whales' teeth and food form the chief part of these offerings, and the latter is often given in vast quantities.

The forces are gathered by a series of reviews, held as the army marches.

These reviews form the great charm of war, as an amount of boasting may be done without the slightest risk.

Each warrior rushes up to the commanding chief, brandishes his weapons, and boasts of his deeds; he is going to do all the work, and will win their very best, while he is covered with black powder, and contrasts with the snow-white musk and their faces painted as none but a Fijian can paint them, in order to look as martial as possible.

The chief often ridicules the pretensions of these men, insinuating that they will be more ready to run away than fight; but this is only for the sake of insulting them to display their courage, and by way of inducing them to boast, for gifts are promised to them who distinguish themselves in battle.

Sometimes a warrior, carried away by the exultation of the moment, boasts that he will kill the enemy's chief, eat his flesh, and make a drinking cup of his skull.

This is generally a foolish proceeding. The manaced chief is sure to hear of it, and to promise a large reward to the boaster if taken alive. If he should be captured, his fate is certain. His hands are bound behind him, and a large bundle of coco-nut leaves is fastened tightly across his shoulders, projecting for several feet on either side. The ends of the leaves are then lighted, and the poor wretch is left to die, the spectators laughing and jeering at him as he runs about, maddened by the torment.

This punishment is called by a name which signifies carrying fuel.

THE SMALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Major Charles Gantz, who claims the unique distinction of being the smallest man in the world, like most other wonderful traits from the States. The diminutive major is certainly a curious being, but as sharp a little person as ever lived, is a born trader, and can hold his own in any line of business.

REMARKABLE TREE.

He is at present thirty-nine years of age, weighs only thirty pounds, and is eighteen inches in height. The little man is an entertainer of no mean merit. His friends at Fairfield have named him "The Merry Midget."

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Marvel of the Human Voice.—To prove that a man's voice does not sound the same to him as to others, Dr. L. Laloy causes several persons to speak into a phonograph, and after a few days reproduces the sentences. Each person recognizes the voices of his friends, but not his own. Professor Exner has shown that the human voice is a musical instrument, the intensity of sound and modulates its quality, and the sound of one's own voice is given different timbre by reaching the ear through the air and the bones of the face instead of through the air alone.



DATUMS OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION. must be pulled down from heaven to out the end for which the Congress allied together.

the accomplishment of these great ob- we have lifted up our hands to the Al-



TEACHING CAGED BIRDS TO SING.

Yorkshire has at Huddersfield a novel association which promotes the shilling of larks. Captive birds are trained to sing in boxes, in the hope that when they are left to sing in the interest of the birds as best they can. Competitions for prizes have just been held at various public-houses, birds singing for ten minutes or so without a break. In this way some £6 or £7 in small prizes have been distributed, and the contests, from their sheer novelty, have proved an infinite source of amusement, if not of profit. The association has been in evidence about thirty years.

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© The Amateur Photographer.

Stereoscopic Work.—That beautiful instrument, the stereoscope—once the charm of every drawing-room—is fast coming into fashion again. Why it should ever have fallen into disuse is a mystery. A photograph never looks so charmingly real as when seen through one of these simple inexpensive, but wonderful instruments. Perhaps one cause of its rapid decline in popular estimation was the unsightly slides with which the market was flooded spurious imitations, not stereoscopes in effect at all. No better brief explanation of the stereoscope can be given than that made by a well-known amateur photographer, who gave recently to the members of the Manchester Photographic Society, I make no apology for quoting it from my voluminous note-book: "The principle of the stereoscope consists of the union of two pictures, dissimilar from each other in so far as they are photographed from two slightly different points of view. The difference between these pictures being equal to the average distance between the two human eyes, and thus a third picture is formed in the stereoscope by the superposition of one image on the other: the resulting combination, being conveyed to the brain, gives the same idea of solidity and relief as that derived from the actual sight of natural objects. The principle is readily understood by anyone who has tried photographing, by means of a binocular camera, a hall, on one side of which a black cross has been made. The cross will be perfectly rendered in the view taken by the left-hand lens, whilst the right-hand lens, being a different point of sight, does not depict so much of the cross on that side as to give a solid and distinct image."

In mounting the stereoscopic prints taken with a binocular camera, the bitselligent reader will scarcely require reminding that the two halves must be transposed, by mounting the right-hand picture on the left-hand side of the mount, and the left-hand one on the right-hand side. The explanation of this is on the plan that all photographs are to be imaged on the plate in an inverted condition. Care must be taken, too, in the trimming of the prints, so that when the slide is turned the corresponding middle-distance objects in each of the two pictures are as nearly as possible 2.75 ft. apart, whilst measurement may be taken at a reliable average distance between two lines of extreme interest. In printing the prints for mounting, much care also be exercised that the bottom edge of the picture cuts off the objects off in one case exactly as in the other.

Enlargements.—The "enlarging fever" is sure to attack the amateur at some period or other of his photographic career. A few simple hints will give a fair idea of the principles of enlarging, and the leading department of our art. The easiest and best method of enlargement is by means of bromide paper, the development of which is similar to that previously given for contact prints with the same paper.

Quarter-plate negatives are by far the best for enlarging purposes, and those who go in for enlarging need no longer be troubled with a huge, cumbersome camera. A negative full of sharp, crisp detail, perfect in every way, must be selected for enlargement, for naturally "magnification" renders any defect in the negative more apparent. The sharper the negative, the larger the size, with which the picture may be enlarged, and the greater the negative may reasonably be enlarged up to 12 in. by 10 in.; but it is not advisable for the beginner to exceed this dimension, until he has had considerable experience in this particular branch of photographic work at any rate. Given a suitable room, an ordinary camera, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, may be utilized for the work.

(To be continued.)

The largest bronze statue in the world is that of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. Its weight is 1,100 tons.

Electric Racehorse.—While a jockey was being weighed after winning a race at Dortmund, an electric battery was discovered concealed in the saddle. By an ingenious contrivance an electric shock could be sent through the horse's body, and the saddle was suspended. That illegal influence might fine have been exerted on the horse they disqualify the jockey and save the saddle to the charge of the police.



CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS. Some of the Japanese trademarks in the smaller towns of Nippon have a curious way of advertising their business. On the right forearm are tattoo figures, the shoemaker a shoe, the wood-cutter an axe, the butcher a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as, "I do my work modestly and cleanly," or, "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are looking for work they have their arms and walk about the streets.



COUNSEL'S BIG FEE. The largest counsel's fee for legal work ever known has been paid to Mr. William Cromwell, of the American Bar, who appealed for the French shareholders in the recent Panama Canal case. He received 5 per cent. of the purchase-money, making a sum of \$200,000.

HOW WEALTHY PEOPLE LIVE.

One New York lady spent \$125,000 in entertaining in a single season; another spent \$50,000 in one entertainment.



In one year this country spent \$10,000,000 for sporting goods, \$2,000,000 of it being for golf clubs and balls.



Wealthy Americans own yachts worth \$50,000,000. Sir Thomas Lipton spent a million dollars three different times in attempts to win back the famous British cup.



In New York alone there are \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles, all for the use of pleasure seekers. The amount spent in betting on horse races and for admittance to race grounds runs up into millions.



Rich men spend a million in just the furnishing of their houses, which undo the palaces of Rome in splendor.



Hunting in England. Dogs for the purpose are maintained at a cost of millions of dollars. Pictures and picture galleries, gold, silver, and china table services, rings, vases of fabulous price are indulged in.



A ball costing nearly half a million for the evening, and where the dresses worn amounted in value to as much more, was given in New York a few years ago. One rich lady of Boston has only this year appeared at the English court in a gown costing \$500,000.



All these things going on while the poor are famishing for bread and dying with disease, and the millions of brethren perishing for the mere pittance of Bread of Life, show up the heartlessness of men and women of fashion and pleasure. Truly, as the apostle says, in the last days, men will be "without natural affection."



HARNESSING VICTORIA FALLS.

The rushing waters of the mighty Victoria Falls, estimated to equal some 25,000,000 horse-power, are to be harnessed by man for the purpose of generating electricity, as in the case of Niagara Falls. The falling waters will drive huge turbines connected to dynamos.

Bahway will be lighted, its trains run, and its houses will be warmed by electricity generated at the falls.

For a distance of 350 miles, the land will be ploughed, irrigation machinery operated, miles watered—all by power derived from this mighty force which is now running to waste.

THE WAR CRY.

WAR CRY

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Editorial.

THE INEVITABLE HAS COME.

That in connection with the great International Conference there was not a possibility of this baptism being neglected, not intentionally, but because when the heart becomes clean and comes in and blesses you, you think that have received this baptism, when you are uncertain about it. Now, if Jesus was announcement of her farewell having been definitely decided will therefore none the less come as a painful surprise to our numerous readers, especially so to the rank and file. During her eight years' administration of this Territory the Commissioner has so well adapted herself to the country, so keenly appreciated its freedom and generosity, so far ingratiated herself to us, and won so deep and enduring a place in our affections, that the realization of approaching separation comes with intense regret to us all. But we are soldiers, and have every confidence in our General. If, in his judgment, the great war we are waging against diabolical forces will be better advanced by giving our beloved leader some other command of our world-wide Army, we salute him and go on with undiminished vigor and loyalty to follow the flag. Commissioner, as we are confident you will stand by the flag, so count upon us to be found where the flag flies.

A CONTEMPTIBLE PRACTICE.

Another flagrant evasion of the law is revealed in a clipping reprinted on page 9. It seems rather peculiar that the action of a landlord, in asking his tenant to sign a paper waiving the protection of the law, cannot be stopped as a criminal proceeding. We should think that, if a law is designed to protect poor tenants against heartless landlords, and passed by the legislative body, it is meant to be law without respect to persons, or personal declaration to withdraw from its protection, made generally under compulsion. If a clause in a lease or rent agreement can make of non-effect a law, what is the use of the law? Should there not be some legislation which would make a criminal offence of any man's attempt to deliberately annul a law in force by asking a written renunciation? Such brutal evictions as the one referred to should become impossible in this country.

In writing to the American War Cry from the S.S. Carpathia, Sheek Nong, the Salvation Chinaman who came from San Francisco to the International Congress, says: "I went to Chicago and had good meetings. Stayed at the S.A. Hotel, New York, where we had a keep fine room. I am so glad take steamer go England; 350 Salvationists, good time steamer, no rock. I am so glad am saved, Holy Spirit in my heart. Have good time speak for Jesus. Keep good chow-chow. Everybody help me keep nice."

The General's Motor Campaign.

All is in readiness for the General's month on the road! The corps are ready. Halls and chairmen have been secured at the various towns to be visited.

Special regulations have been devised for the party accompanying the General relating to equipment, speed, what is to be done in the event of breakdowns, etc. The General is ready, and looks forward with great pleasure to meeting with his people at the various places on the itinerary. In an interview with a representative of the Daily News on the subject, the General points out:—

A Wake-Up Tour.

"Like everything with the Salvation Army, these things grow. This tour is developing a national interest, and is becoming a difficult enterprise because so many parts of the country are crying out for us. My idea is to go to those parts of the country which I have never yet been able to visit. Do not think I say it boastfully—for God knows I do not, and that it merely arises out of the work He has enabled me to do—but people show such pleasure at the sight of me, and cry so earnestly, 'God bless you, General!' that I thought I would gratify struggling corps by going to let them see me, and as I go along do what salvation work I can."

"Again, do not think I say it boastfully, but I stand, or my personality stands, for certain sympathies with men and women in distress and difficulty, and wherever I go I find that my presence arouses others to think, 'We ought to do something ourselves.' In this way I am hoping that my tour will stir up many hearts that are full of natural kindness, but are waiting for an awakening. Our party will drive in four motor-cars, and we shall visit many out-of-the-way places."

TERRITORIAL NEWSLETTER

Ensign White, a few days after his return to Canada from the International Congress, suffered the loss of his little child, which was laid to rest last week. Both he and Mrs. White need the prayers of their comrades in their sad loss.

Through the kindly consideration of the Commissioner, immediately on her return it was arranged for all the city officers to meet her at Bond Lake, and there have a joyful time together. It would have been a heavenly pleasure for the officers to have met their leader, and listened to her words of inspiration anywhere, but to welcome her home amidst such lovely surroundings on a summer day, was an event which will live long in their memories, the only regret being that our comrades fighting in other parts of the battlefield could not share in their joys.

Some sixty servant girls from abroad have passed through the hands of the Salvation Army in Canada during the past few weeks.

Six hundred situations, particularly on farms, have been found for immigrants by the S.A. in the last two months.

Lieut.-Colonel Gaskin, who has had his hand on the helm at T.H.Q. in the absence of the leading Staff of the Territory, left for the Old Land on Tuesday, Aug. 16th, and will be absent from the centre for several weeks. Mrs. Gaskin will accompany the Colonel. We wish them both bon voyage, and sincerely trust they will not suffer too severely from dreaded mal de mer.

Mrs. Ensign Howell and the heroes of Lippe-St. corps did a good thing in the absence of Ensign Howell, who was present at the International Congress. When the Ensign opened the barracks door on his return he noticed there had been a great transformation scene, and a few gallons of paint had been artistically placed on the walls, besides

other necessary decorations being made. \$220 worth of work had been put on the building, the bulk of it being raised by the corps. At the re-opening of the barracks, when the massed bands of the Queen City were present, and all was in the boil, the Ensign was in raptures and exceedingly complimentary. "I wish to say," said he, "I have discovered I have a very fine wife." Moral: Other wives go and do likewise.

Brigadier Turner's genial face put in an appearance at Territorial Headquarters this week. From him we gather: (1) That Staff-Capt. D. Creighton is at the Provincial Office again, much better in health than he has been for some time. (2) That the Brigadier, although only home a week, has conducted two weddings, one christening, and one funeral, and a blessed Sunday's meetings at Peterboro in company with Brigadier Howell, when twenty souls knelt at the penitent form. (3) That two new buildings, erected by the Army for the glory of God, will be opened by the Provincial Officer at Ottawa and Cornwall. The soldiers and friends at the latter place have assumed all the financial responsibility for the undertaking.

Cornwall, Ont., has now a small brass band, all in full uniform.

A dozen or more domestic servants arrived at T.H.Q. this week, nearly all Salvationists. No trouble to find them positions, of course.

We asked for news from the Chief Secretary's Office. "You have come too early," we were told; "if you had postponed your visit till Wednesday, well —" Here a significant nod was given.

At a junction point in Western Ontario we noticed a couple of lassies looking somewhat bewildered. Their baggage was labelled "Parisian, and Cabin." Auxious to be of assistance we got into conversation and learned they knew much of the S. A. in the Old World; in fact, their father and mother were married under the colors!

A note from the far Pacific: "Did I hear someone say that a man-officer could not sell War Crys in the West? Listen while I tell you a little story I heard. Adjt. — took charge of —. The soldiers said, 'What are you going to do about selling the Crys. When Capt. — was here he had to get a sister to sell the War Crys while she scrubbed her floors.' 'I'll not scrub the floor,' said Adjt. —, 'I shall sell my own War Crys.' And would you believe it, comrades? he succeeded in selling out. So perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and makes a seeming deadlock give way."

Capt. Quant has returned from the Klondike, and although not feeling very strong, is assisting at Spokane pro tem. Her happy, smiling face, it is said, always makes one feel better for having met her.

Adjt. and Mrs. Hide are rejoicing over the advent of a healthy heir.

BERMUDA BAIRNS AT ANNAPOLIS.

(By Wire.)

The visit of the Bermuda children to Annapolis has been a smashing success, surpassing everything in the history of the corps. Streets crowded with eager spectators at times of marches and open-air. People highly delighted with program. Children surpassed all expectations with their excellent service. Singing of Capt. Bennett and Mrs. Smith added greatly to the interest. Mrs. Smith's song, "The Old Corps that Brought Me to the Fold," was very appropriate and much enjoyed, Annapolis being her home and spiritual birthplace. It is one of the most beautiful places in Eastern Canada.—Captain W. Riley.

In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and New Zealand the Army has Homes for girls who range from three to twenty years. In all 229 big and little maidens are in its care.

The I

Officers, Soldiers,

I feel that I must record a marvelous success of the campaign—an event which, will not only be remembered for good on the part of the world-wide Army, but with undying memory never-to-be-forgotten.

Who can describe as a demonstration of the power of the Army? The plays were the grandest, the Hall, the Strand, the Crystal Palace, the flag and all that it stands for, God for the triumphs of the Army, lands, and of buried victories in the future.

An Evidence

Who can describe as an evidence of the power of the Army? The crowds in strange costumes, have filled the land, marched in endless crowded thoroughfares, own tongues to the power of Jesus Christ to set forth in demonstrations the Army officers, soldiers, since the last gathering.

Then who can deny that Congress looked at the opinion, an incentive to an expansion of courage, to principles and practicing faith in the Army.

A Mission

The Congress has sent, a mighty success has been only a success, only have sinners been restored, but office forth re-inspired, than ever determined to live for the glory of the Army, and the salvation of the world.

HEARTREN

Bailiffs Seize 1

A case of eviction of the citizens of the City of Montreal, were living in King St., near I Street, were able to see that the rent was \$18 a month, of the father and all under 13 years of age, the mother is also amount of rent a month, house was \$26, but it should have been \$18, was to have got which he did. But the household off thing but a few the mother and without covering.

When Assistant went to see the bailiffs, he said him that he had

The International Congress

A REVIEW BY THE GENERAL.

Officers, Soldiers, and Friends,—

I feel that I must congratulate you on the marvelous success of the International Congress. It has unquestionably been a striking event—an event which, I have every confidence, will not only exert a powerful influence for good on the present generation of our world-wide Army, but go down to posterity with undying memories of gladness and never-to-be-forgotten lessons of salvation.

Who can describe the Congress looked at as a demonstration? What marvelous displays were the great gatherings in the Albert Hall, the Strand Temple, Exeter Hall, and the Crystal Palace—of loving loyalty to the flag and all that it represents, of gratitude to God for the triumphs of the past, of affection for the comrades collected from so many lands, and of burning zeal for still greater victories in the future!

An Evidence of Progress.

Who can describe the Congress looked at as an evidence of our continued progress? The crowds with their varied features, strange costumes, and differing languages, have filled the largest obtainable buildings, marched in endless succession through the crowded thoroughfares, and testified in their own tongues to the saving and sanctifying power of Jesus Christ. All this combining to set forth in definite object form the advances the Army has made in nationalities, officers, soldiers, enterprises, and methods since the last gathering of its kind.

Then who can measure the value of the Congress looked at as an instructor of public opinion, an incentive to more daring warfare, an expansion of brotherly affection, an encouragement to more resolute reliance on our principles and practices, and a more unquestioning faith in the living Almighty Jehovah?

A Mighty Success.

The Congress has been, by universal consent, a mighty success. How great that success has been only eternity will declare. Not only have sinners been saved and backsliders restored, but officers of every rank have gone forth re-inspired, reconsecrated, and more than ever determined, by redeeming grace, to live for the glory of God, the extension of the Army, and the salvation of men.

HEARTRENDING EVICTION.

Bailiffs Seize Every Bit of Furniture.

A case of eviction was brought to the attention of the City Relief Officer yesterday. A French-Canadian family, not long from Montreal, were living over a vacant store on King St., near Parliament St., not having been able to secure another dwelling. The rent was \$18 a month. The family consists of the father and mother and seven children, all under 13 years, two of whom are sick, and the mother is about to be confined. The amount of rent claimed by the agent for the house was \$26, but the householder claimed it should have been \$23, because the tenant was to have got credit for some papering which he did. Bailiffs were sent up and seized the household effects yesterday, taking everything but a few old clothes, and that night the mother and children slept on the floor without covering.

When Assistant Relief Officer Frank Walsh went to see the family yesterday the man told him that he had \$10 towards the rent, and

As some who will read this paper will remember I started the Congress by declaring that, among other things, we had come together for a great united thanksgiving. If that duty was self-evident at the commencement of the festival, how much more loudly is it called for at the finish!

It must be felt, on all hands, that it was not only meet that hallelujahs should go up from the hearts and lips of every one of the thousands of Salvationists present at those heaven-on-earth meetings, on those precious days, for all His gracious doings among us, but that they should ascend from every officer, soldier, and friend throughout the salvation world who had not the privilege of being there.

And now I turn to ask a question which is far more important than anything relating to the past can be, and that is:

What About the Future?

Yesterday, although not all that could have been wished, or all that might have been, has nevertheless been good, very good indeed; but what about to-morrow?

To that question I reply that the Congress imposes on you and me the renewed and increased obligations to secure a mighty advance in the future.

It has one voice which, day and night, is loudly and piercingly falling on my ears, and that word is:

Forward! Forward! Forward!

To obey that call there can be but one desire among us. On that question we are, and can be, only unanimous. It is a ease, as far as the Congress goes, of one and all.

New countries must be entered. We cannot much longer withstand the entreaties of China, Mexico, Burmah, and the nationalities of Eastern Europe.

New work must be undertaken in the countries where we are at present fighting. New energy must be imparted to the fighting already in progress, for which more enthusiasm, more talent, and more men and money are needed.

More officers must be created and better training must be given to them. We have several countries now that could each employ

had offered it to the bailiffs, but they would not take it. He said he would have paid the rent on his next pay day.

Mr. Walsh yesterday paid the bill and had the goods sent back. According to law all a family's household furniture cannot be seized, but the agent had got the French-Canadian, who can speak but little English, to sign a statement waiving his right to the protection of the law. Mr. Walsh said that when he saw the family yesterday the children were in terror and the mother was in a state approaching nervous prostration.—Toronto Globe.

[It is at least some satisfaction to know that cases of such brutality are few and far between in this country.—Ed.]

A MERE BOY.

Adj't. James Bond, a veteran of the British Field, relates how he was encouraged in the beginning of his career from an unexpected source.

A minister of the Gospel, who was beyond question a good man, but with mistaken views, accosted him one day and found fault

to advantage, and support in comfort, one thousand officers in addition to their present supply, and these would only open the door for thousands more.

New methods of attraction must be invented, and placed at the service of the war.

New generosity must be evoked. The giving of the past, although admirable and commendable, must be surpassed.

Compelled to Become Saviours.

Increased pressure must be exerted, over the minds and hearts of all within the sphere of our influence, in favor of every effort at present in progress. If we are to compel men and women to be saved, we must compel men and women to be their saviors.

More than ever our reliance must be on the co-operation of our Saviour-Lord, and richer baptisms of burning wisdom, love, and zeal must be pulled down from heaven to carry out the end for which the Congress was called together.

For the accomplishment of these great objects we have lifted up our hands to the Almighty, and pledged ourselves before heaven, and earth, and hell and in all of this, my comrades, my heart is one with you. And for bringing them about, so far as my ability goes, you can count on the co-operation of

Your affectionate General,
WILLIAM BOOTH.

HERE AND THERE.

Whole families have recently been swept away by plague in the villages of the Punjab, India. Our officers have constantly nursed the sick and comforted the dying, sitting up with their patients night after night.

Capt. Goddard, one of our Financial Specials in Ceylon, recently had a narrow escape from drowning on the River Kelani. He was crossing when a heavy swell came down and upset the boat. All the occupants were thrown into the water, but were rescued after clinging to the upturned boat some time.

STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

Chile and Argentina have jointly set up a colossal statue in bronze of "Christ the Redeemer," at the highest point of Uspallata Pass in the Andes. Both countries sent representatives of rank to the imposing ceremony of the unveiling, which took place in the middle of March. This great monument on the frontier is a memorial of the settlement of a long boundary dispute.

with his open-air efforts. "I feel it to be my duty to admonish you," remarked the minister. "You permit your zeal to run away with your discretion. Remember now, my lad, that you have not been to college; your deportment is, ahem! er, well, not what it should be. Now look at me and then consider yourself. (The contrast was certainly striking, in more ways than one.) Then my child," he continued, patronizingly, "you are so young, so little —"

What he would have said to this day James Bond can only guess. One idea—only one—came to him, and he clutched desperately at it.

"Mr. Suavely," he said (the name will do), coming hurriedly to the point lest he should forget it, "there is a big war on somewhere, and the British general, who is in charge of things, wrote home to a friend a few days back and said he had won all his battles with boys, 'bits of boys,' I think he said, and—and—well—Mr. Suavely, it seems to me that though I'm only a little bit of a chap, God can use me like the British general used the lads who served under him!" What Mr. Suavely replied history does not say.

THE WAR IN THE TERRITORY.

Welcome to Returned I. C. Delegates—Farewells in Different Parts of the Field—A Bermudan Red Knights Brigade on Tour—A New Hall at Grand Forks—French Invasion of Ottawa.

THE TEMPLE CORPS WELCOMES ITS LEADERS.

Staff-Captain Coombs Home from the Congress.

Thursday, the 4th last, passed a very enjoyable day for many, especially those comrades and friends who gathered at the Temple to welcome home Staff-Capt. Coombs, who for the past two months had been in England attending the International Congress meetings.

And in his scarlet tunic, memorable of Congress fights, he presented a healthy, hearty spectacle.

Roundmen from Lippincott reinforced the Temple players, and united in a great open-air, after which they marched to the Temple, and the program attached to the ice cream social was commenced.

In his inimitable manner, Mr. Clibberton, who remained at home, Staff-Captain was in a bad sort of form, ally acting as chairman. He had a seemingly inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, and was ever ready to supply them.

To recite the whole of the program would require much space, so I can only give a few of the most striking events.

We had short addresses from other delegates to the Congress, whom were Ensign Howell, from Lippincott; Capt. Peacock, from Headquarters, and Bandman Cranfield, of the Temple.

Two little girls gave a dinet, and Bandman Cranfield sang solo.

Master Otto Clibberton obliged with a selection on the piano.

From the bands came Ensign Kehler, with a cornet solo, and Bandman Sandford played "The Holy City" upon the trombone, after which Band-Instructor Hawkins, of Lippincott, rendered "Oro Pro Nubibus" upon the euphonium.

Staff-Capt. Coombs, in a few well-chosen words, acknowledged the reception accorded him and spoke of the spiritual blessing he had received by his visit to England.

The many visitors and friends finished a very profitable evening by consuming with evident enjoyment ice cream and cakes, handed round by the sisters of the Temple corps.—War Correspondent.

THE TEMPLE BAND WELCOMES ITS BAND-MASTER.

On Saturday evening, 6th inst., the Temple band marched at Headquarters, and it was seen that great but subdued excitement prevaleed.

Being impulsive, but not able to secure definite information, we decided to follow their lead, and after several bandsmen had decorated their caps with torches, and a number of the Temple corps had manned an illuminated announcement of meetings to come, they started off to a noisy march.

They stopped at the station and entertained passengers by several selections.

At last our attention was attracted by a uniformed group emerging from the station portals, and recognized them as the band's leader, Staff-Capt. Illo Morris, Staff-Capt. F. Morris, and Adj't. A. Morris.

This was the reception accorded them on their return from the International Congress.

A large crowd followed the band in its march and evidently appreciated the various marches they played.—Onlooker.

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION AT LIPPINCOTT.

(Special.)

On Monday night happy happenings unpreceded the history of the Lippincott St. corps. In the first place the newly renovated hall was to be publicly re-opened, and in the next the I. C. C. delegates were being welcomed home, and an opportunity was given the people of Toronto to hear the airing of varied impressions of marvelous sights and sounds. These delegates had assisted at the making of history in England, and had brought home their personal impressions. Mr. Peacock, the conductor, by Lieut.-Colonel Gaskin set the ball rolling with "Reminiscences of the Congress," in the course of which she recounted one of the many humorous experiences met with on the way to England. It seems that some very queer things happened. Brigadier Collier next favored us with "Recollections of the Congress," and in his own inimitable style, the underlings of the world, the vast proportions of the metropolis of the world, and the enormous growth of the S. A. as evidenced at these gatherings. Of course the Brigadier could not well do other than notice huge happenings; he being, as the Lieut.-Colonel said, "so stout and sturdy." Big things have a special attraction for him. Major Creighton next gave "Memories of the C.," and here again the world, the underlings of the world, and music, it was on this topic his remarks were made. He was assured that the S. A. music had a great and grand future before it as a means of attracting sinners to the Saviour. Ensign Howell said that we have not seen the S. A. in Canada. His appreciation of it, and veneration for its noble chief, who had accomplished so much by the blessing of God, were particularly evident. Some of us were requested to attempt to record all the events of this night and do them justice. Let it suffice to say then that the Temple, Lippincott, and Lippincott Bands combined in the huge march in which the vehicle containing the delegates had its original means of locomotion replaced by the soldiers of Lippincott, bound themselves together. This certainly roused interest that the hall was uncomfortably filled. Sandwiched between the interesting addresses were selections by the massed bands, under Staff-

Capt. Morris, and by the three bands individually, led by their respective bandmasters. Bandman Sandford, of the Temple, played a trombone solo, and "Uncle Jack," Temple, played the almighty organ. "Men of Harlech," on his Banjo, and four Lippincott Juniors gave an action song. After the festival banquet was enjoyed by such a crowd of people that the tables had to be set three times. The proceeds were devoted to the liquidation of the expense of renovation and band liabilities.—Jay Aye Althe.

G. B. M. NOTES.

Ensign Bloss, accompanied by Willie Gooldie, arrived two weeks ago from the Canadian Island, with Capt. Clegg. They travelled nearly two hundred miles in a wagon. Lieut. Warren, who is quite an expert at driving, piloted them through all O. K., only one time the horses nearly went out of sight, as they got into a bog hole.

They had brother Brooks (now Sergt.-Major of Brittonville), who used to be at Barrie, and had a time to help with haying.

They next spent a week-end at Manitoulin, a summer resort, and quite a number of Americans were residing there and expressed surprise at seeing the Salvation Army there. Two good open-air were held outside the hotel, and the Americans were liberal in their offerings. A quartet was sung by Ensign Bloss, Capt. Clegg, Willie Gooldie, and Willie Gooldie, which was received with all.

Eleven villages were visited and twenty-one meetings conducted. The Russo-Japanese lecture delighted those who saw it. Capt. Clegg's playing on the glass bottles was enjoyable and interesting. The Captain is doing well in Gore Bay, and is ably assisted by Lieut. Warren. The corps is in good condition, and a nice hall has been secured for the winter. Two more meetings will be held next session. This speaks well for a corps that has only been open a short time. The Ensign and Willie left us on Saturday for Toronto. We wish them God-speed.—Onlooker.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT MEET IN COUNCIL AT NORTH BAY.

Staff-Capt. and Mrs. McAlmond met the officers of the Gracebridge District in council at North Bay on the 3rd and 4th of August. The officers came believing for a good time, and in this they were not disappointed, for from start to finish God's power was felt.

On the afternoon of August 3rd, the first council was held. Staff-Capt. McAlmond gave out the first song, which was sung very heartily by all.

Following this was a solo from Capt. Crocker. The following subjects were then dealt with: "The Junior and Band of Love Work" by Ensign Crocker; "How to Furnish Clergy Quarters," by Ensign McNamee; "How to Run Special Efforts—H. F. and S. D." by Capt. Oke. The above were well received and well done in excellent manner.

Mrs. Staff-Capt. McAlmond then read a letter from the P. O. Colonel Gaskin. The officers appreciated

very much the kindness of the Colonel in writing them a line. The first council was then brought to a close.

Following this was an open-air meeting led by Capt. Wade, which a good crowd gathered and where many good work was accomplished. The officers then went to a meal meeting again at 7.15.

At night we marched to the Methodist Church.

A splendid musical program was given. Staff-Capt. McAlmond announced the first song, which went with a swing. Mrs. McAlmond and Capt. Hudspeth, and their prayers were not in vain, for the Spirit of God was felt in all that was said and done.

A few solo songs were then sung by Lieut. Lugger, and a few hymns were rendered by the Staff-Captain.

The Bible lesson was read by Capt. Oke.

The people were then favored with a trio by Capt. Oke, Chislett, and Treas. Thompson, of Sudbury.

Ensign Crocker and daughter (Capt. Crocker) sang a duet, a recitation was then given by Capt. Hudspeth, and Staff-Capt. and Mrs. McAlmond, and Lieut. Lugger sang, after which Mrs. McAlmond gave a reading. Mrs. Capt. Wade sang a solo, the officer's singing in the chorus; another duet was then sung by Ensign McNamee and Lieut. Lugger. Testimonies were given by Treas. Thompson of Sudbury, and Treas. Coleman, of Bracebridge. The Staff-Captain then led a red-hot prayer meeting. Four souls cyme to God, and the offering which was much enjoyed by all, was brought to a close.

At 9.30 next morning the officers and soldiers met in council. After a song had been sung, and some prayer, Mrs. Capt. Wade spoke on "Holiness and Obedience," Capt. Lamb on "How to Win Souls." Mrs. McAlmond, who spoke on "The Union," also read a few verses from the Word of God.

A. 3.30 the officers met again in council. Each officer was given an opportunity to testify, and each spoke of the blessing received during the councils. The Staff-Captain spoke on "Officers' Relationships and Self-Improvement." The address had a telling effect on all.

At 7.30 two open-air were held. We wound up at the station with a Hallelujah send-off.

The dimes for the two days amounted to over \$60. To God be all the glory.—Mrs. Capt. Wade.

Leamington.—God is helping us in this place in spite of the many attractions of the summer weather. Men are being saved and many more are under conviction. Children are on fire for God and doing their best in the interests of the Kingdom.—J. Cunningham, Lieut.

RED KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS AT BERMUDA

During the last few months there has been a series of meetings going on in Bermuda, under the leadership of Ensign Andrews.

The first troupe were the Red Crusaders, who visited the different corps and had a very successful time, both spiritually and financially.

At present the Red Knights of the Cross are on tour. On Thursday night they were at St. George's, where the crowd was very large. The singing of the different songs was very much enjoyed, especially the duet by Capt. Holden and Lieut. Dwyer.

In spite of the very oppressive heat, they had a good crowd. Ensign Andrews read from the Word of God and dealt faithfully with the sinner, but no one yielded.

Wednesday night was the night announced for Hallelujah send-off, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the crowd was small; but we never vieling that corps again.

We believe that God is blessing our efforts in these special meetings, and that in the near future we will reap the harvest of the seed sown.—P. Kelly, Corps-Cadet.

(N.B.—The above-named Red Knights of the Cross are not identical with the troupe organized by the Commissioner, but are a local brigade.—Ed.)

ENSIGN HOWELL SAYS "GOOD-BYE" TO LIPPINCOTT.

On Sunday farewell meetings were the order of the day at Lippincott. When an officer has been in charge of a corps for two years such an event becomes unusually interesting; add to that the big strides of progress the corps had been making while the Ensign has been in command, and the number of souls born into the Kingdom, it is readily perceived that to adequately describe the occurrences of Sunday last one needs quite an array of superlatives, and any someone else is using the dictionary at present let it suffice to say that we had big times.

The Ensign and his good wife were supported by Ensign and Mrs. Keeler, the musical evangelists in their meetings, hailing meeting truth was forcefully revealed by Ensign Howell in the form of a query from the book of Job, "Doth not Truth retain thine Integrity?" He expressed his confidence in the soldiery of Lippincott. They had not failed to stand by the standard of the cross, as raised by that corps, and the future would not find them wanting, he was assured. One comrade sought to renew her covenant with God at the knee at the front, while all the confederates stood together, pledged to more strenuous efforts.

In the afternoon the corps had a great time in the park. At night the very inclement weather failed to keep the crowd away and our newly-renovated barracks was comfortably filled. Our I. C. C. delegates

Brigadier Collier, Major Creighton, and Mrs. Patterson spoke, energizing the effective efforts put forth by Ensign Howell. They were corroborated by Sen. Cox, Treas. Smith, R. A. Oke, Band-Sec. Horwood, and others. A fitting address by Ensign Howell brought us to the climax of the whole day's fighting, and much conviction was evident, but no surrenders to record. Newly-arrived bandsmen from the Old Country settled down to serious work at once, and were seen fishing among the convicted ones. Our motto: "While God is with us" "We go on!"—Jay Aye Althe.

PROMOTED TO GLORY.

Vancouver.—Since our last report a number have been promoted to Glory, called to the better world. Our officers have been called upon to conduct four Anointing services eleven days, something very unusual, and though hard to perform, the corps always performs here to those whom we have loved and cherished. It is glorious to have the one day meeting them in that Celestial City. Hallelujah!

Bro. Isaac Bradbury was our first comrade to hear the call. The next to go was the nine-months-old baby of Bro. and Sister Peterson, a little flower that wanted to bloom for a while in their household but for the love of Christ. God. He has transported it to the beautiful land above.

The next called was a faithful Indian comrade from the Skeena, who had come down with a number of others for the fishing season but a couple of weeks before. Only a few days it seemed. It was since she stood in the open-air meeting and said so sweetly of Jesus and His love. The last one to be called was Mrs. McNamee and Sister Terryberry, both aged only two months. We thank the Lord for the Saviour's words, "Bring little children to come unto me."

God bless and comfort the bereaved ones—the wife, the children, the parents, and the relatives. May all this be the means in the hands of God to draw them closer to Him.

Officers and comrades are fighting faithfully and the Lord is blessing us as the result, backsliders are returning and others are being added to the fold. All honor and glory to God in the highest.—H. N. M. N.

Prayer Answered.

Yarkeville.—If God be for us, who can be against us? In spite of warm weather and like drawbacks our crowds have been fairly good, and God has been working in our midst. One precious soul, which we have long been praying for, now belongs to God's kingdom.

Another soul, though one of the backsliders, was weeping over past sins, but would not yield, yet we are

sure God will answer prayer, and with His help we will be faithful in sowing the seed.

Crofton, Ducker, or the Rescue Home, where are on the roll of our corps, have rendered valuable service.

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[Our Short Story.]

DID GOD FAIL?

Thomas Angiers was one of those self-made men who are always sounding the praises of their Maker.

Of course, in this particular case there was reason for his complacency. But then, there always is, to the man so boasting. In his fiftieth year he was retired from business life, master of a fine estate, owner of nearly every foot of land in the village of Angierstown, enumerated only with the happy cares of bringing up a couple of handsome daughters (by his first wife) and seeking with loverlike extravagance to add to the happiness of an adored second wife, who was almost as young as his daughters.

What did he lack to make his life full and complete?

He often asked others the question in arrogant pride. One day some one—and it was not a clergyman, either—had the temerity to tell him a spiritual experience of something higher than himself!

He did not recognize the lack. Indeed, he rather prided himself on "never having become imbued with the superstitions of church people!" Continued prosperity had erected a barrier between his soul and its God.

His family went to church—it was the proper thing for them to do if they were to maintain their standing in the society of the locality. He generally improved the opportunity of their absence to get down some atheistic volumes, of which there were many in his library, and refresh his mind with repeated assurances of his own infallibility in assuming that there was no God.

The day came, however, when something crept into his reading that actually stirred him to a doubt of his own doubts.

Then Thomas Angiers proposed to settle the matter once and for all.

"I would believe," he mused, "if a sign were given me. I will try Him."

Accordingly this haughty self-made (?) soul made an engagement to meet the Most High God at the village church the next morning, that being the Sabbath day.

"The breaking-up of the hot, dry soil that has so horribly plagued the farming community hereabouts is to be broken to-morrow," soliloquized Mr. Angiers. "The weather prognosticators have predicted it. They are known to have hit the nail on the head in this vicinity nearly every time for the past ten years. All look forward to the rain to-morrow with certainty; but," and he shook his moustache complacently, "God will not suffer it to come to-morrow. It will be about to break, maybe, but it will hold off till the next day, for by so showing His power to me He will have convinced me that there is such a being as Himself, who holdeth the winds and the waters in the hollow of His hand. This will be the sign that shall turn me to religious things and add a power in the community to His church. I shall go to church to-morrow as my part of the bargain, and shall ride home again in the same sunshine that will prevail when I drive out from home. The sudden change that is sweeping towards us, according to the meteorologists, may appear on the horizon but it will not reach us till Monday. If the Christians' God will stay it, it will be a sign to me of His existence."

Nobody ever knew, except himself, just why the haughty owner of the broad acres of land around Angierstown appeared at the village church that Sunday morning. Conjectures were made with which we are not concerned. His family were not any the wiser either, for they dared not ask him.

Nor did they ever discover why he never went again.

For God was evidently careless about the opportunity of adding a "power in the community" to His church. Perhaps He knew that Thomas Angiers had never realized that a thoroughly selfish man can never be worth much to the church, though he may be a power in the community. Anyway the reputation of the weather bureau was not damaged by a withholding of the blessed rain from

thirsty and withering crops. The sultry heat of noon-time became tempered by an intervention of clouds between the panting earth and the brassy sun, even before the service in the little church had fairly begun—a fact duly noted by the sceptical fish man.

Along the dusty highway, with sore feet and aching, anguish-torn heart, a young woman was struggling.

"O Father in heaven," she murmured, not daring to raise her eyes to the sky by reason of the sin that was on her soul as she prayed with parched lips, "if Thou wouldst be merciful to me once more, keep me from fainting with this terrible heat till I reach my mother's house, that my child may not be born on the way. I ask nothing else. I have sinned against Thee, even when Thou wert tender and kind to me; but, oh, have pity! Just to

the trembling limbs pressed forward through the dust, though the reeling head almost forbade another step.

Then the rain came. Oh, how delicious was the breeze that sprung up in its train! And with a cry of delight the woman seized the leaves by the wayside shrubbery and pressed them to her head. A gentle rain it was at first—a benediction before the storm.

"A drunken creature," remarked Thomas Angiers, when his daughters asked him who the woman was as their carriage dashed by.

The haughty man reclining on the luxuriously cushioned sofa noted the banks of rain clouds piling up at hand and felt the rain dash across his face.

Meanwhile the sinner on the roadside brushed away the dust that had gathered on her from the whirlwind raised by the prancing horses, and shook down the sobs called forth by the mental and physical pain coming upon her, and hastened on. A little white house across the fields now rose upon her view, and again there came that halting, shamed cry of mercy for a penitent soul and entreaty for strength to end the journey which had been so long and painful.

Ah, God is indeed kind to them who are of a contrite heart, and to this wayward child, this scarlet woman, approaching His throne with humility, He gave the answer—though the soul that would come to Him on its own terms He had not made a sign!

The rainswept fields breathed over the brow of the traveler a kiss of encouragement, and she drew a new breath of life and vigor; and presently, when she was laid on her white bed in the home of her childhood, where a welcome had been waiting for her for years, the patterning raindrops came down with a steady soothing music on the leaves of the old trees outside her window, smoothing away with the remembered magic of the days of yore the tired look from the old earth's face and the sense of misery from the rested heart of the listener.

Thomas Angiers sat in his library, reading the books of the men who say, "There is no God."

In the white house under the blossoming locust trees a wan thin hand held that of an infant, and a pale, but peaceful, face looked up to the window where an evening star peeped in. Surely the Father must have smiled on the prayer that was wafted over the scented shrubbery to His great white throne:

"Oh, great and merciful Father, I thank Thee for granting what a poor girl asked; help me to be for evermore Thy child."

CHRISTIANITY'S NOBLEST DEFENDERS.

Christianity has nobler advocates than its professed defenders, in those quiet and humble men and women who in the light of it and the strength of it live holy, beautiful, and self-denying lives. The God who answers by fire is the God whom mankind will acknowledge; and so long as the fruits of the Spirit continue to be visible in charity, in self-sacrifice, in those graces which raise human creatures above themselves, thoughtful persons will remain convinced that with them in some form or other is the secret of truth.—James Froude.

"NOW I PERCEIVE!"

(Acts x. 31.)

I wandered long in wayward sin,
And when at length I entered in
The Kingdom of our God,
I did not fully understand
The pathway to the Promised Land,
Which I had never trod.

Like Peter, I had left my all,
Obedient to the Master's call;
Like him, soon, faithless, fell.
Like him, had not the Holy Ghost,
Which came at my own Pente-

Yet, some things could not tell:

I said I saw, but still was blind
To all, save what I'd left behind;
So did myself deceive;
But when the Lord saw it was meet
To let down 'fore my eyes a sheet.
I said, "Now I perceive!"

I knew, as I had never known
That whether white, or black, or brown,
With God 'tis all the same;
A man's a man, a soul a soul—
It's either dead or it is whole
To glorify God's name! P.

MEDICAL MISSION IN INDIA.

The following expression was made by the new Dewan appointed to Travancore, who recently visited the Salvation Army at Nagercoil:

"I visited the Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil this morning. Dr. Turner explained to me the origin and progress of the Salvation Army movement, dwelling upon the aim and objects of the organization and the work done in the institution in particular. He also kindly showed me over the several departments of the institution. I was very pleased with all that I saw. I am gratified to learn that much useful work is being done in South Travancore by the Salvation Army. The equipment and management of this Hospital are worthy of all praise. I was particularly interested to hear from Dr. Turner that persons attending the Hospital, who are able to pay, are charged fees proportioned to their means. That the Hospital should be resorted to in increasing numbers in spite of the fact that treatment is not altogether gratuitous speaks highly for the value the public attach to the medical aid afforded and the attention they receive. Caste scruples also are respected."

"I wish the institution every success, and hope to have the pleasure of visiting it again."

Medical Work.

The following account of the first year's work of the Medical Department of Gujarat and West Indian Territory is interesting, and throws considerable light upon medical missionary work.

The Patients' Register totals 14,034 new cases during the year, and 11,358 repeat visits, bringing all to 25,392 cases.

It was expected that it would take some little time to win the confidence of the people and that the caste folks might fight shy altogether. But, on the contrary, the officers' bungalow was besieged before the drugs had even arrived from England; a temporary supply had to be obtained from Bombay, and the people had to be treated and attended to while the young assistants were learning their various duties.

The next trouble was what was to be done with a patient who was in a seriously critical condition, and had come some miles. How could such a one be turned away, when it was evident that death would be the result and the poor patient had come such a distance to be healed. A healthy and spacious ward was quickly built, and many times was it crowded out, even to the verandahs. Furthermore, so eager for treatment were some of the caste people that they would willingly sleep in the same ward with the non-caste; others tented houses close at hand.



The War.

The Russ. Although the outbreak fiercest fighting Japanese are usually drawn within a few contests, and re-taken has meant sides, heavy losses of the British casualties.

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Immediately came the news of another raid and after the Russian ships 700 men northward.

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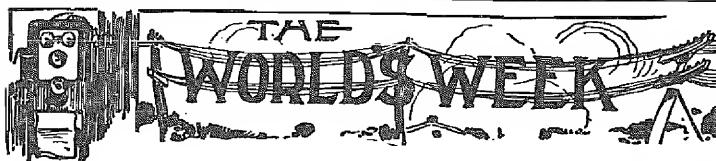
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**The War.**

The Russo-Japanese war is dragging on. Although public interest is not so keen as at the outbreak of hostilities, yet by far the fiercest fighting has recently taken place. The Japanese army around Port Arthur has gradually drawn its cordon tighter, until it is within a few miles of the city in some positions, but this advance has been stubbornly contested. Some positions were taken, lost, and re-taken repeatedly. All this, of course, has meant a very great loss of life on both sides, heavier, naturally, on the Japanese side, being the advancing force. The attack on Wolf's Hill alone is said to have cost 10,000 casualties.

The Port Arthur fleet attempted a dash for freedom. It consisted of ten battleships and cruisers and eight torpedo boats; the Japanese fleet outside the harbor numbered seventeen battleships and cruisers and thirty torpedo boats. The Russians effected a passage, after severe fighting, but were again attacked with disastrous results. Six ships were driven back to Port Arthur more or less damaged, the cruiser Askold arrived near Shanghai somewhat damaged, with sixty wounded and dead on board. Two ships and a torpedo boat sought shelter at Kien Chou, the German naval base, while the whereabouts of the other boats are unknown. A Russian torpedo boat landed at Chefoo, a neutral Chinese port, whence it was forcibly taken by a Japanese destroyer, a breach of international usage which is unfavorably looked upon by other powers, and which probably will be rectified by the Japanese Government.

Immediately following this naval engagement came the news of a defeat of the Vladivostock fleet, which was emerging for another raid when met by Admiral Kamimura, and after five hours' fighting with the three Russian ships the Rurik was sunk with over 700 men on board, while the other two fled northward.

The situation of the two armies in Manchuria has changed little. The Russians have received much reinforcement, while the Japanese are said to have lessened their army by sending reinforcements to the army besieging Port Arthur, as their chief attention seems to be given to the capture of that fortress.

The detailed descriptions of land and sea fights are horrible, and we hope that in the interests of humanity this terrible war may not continue much longer.

Canadian Cuttings.

The Toronto builders' laborers have decided to strike.

Forest fires are still raging in the Crow's Nest Pass district.

Over 1,000 delegates attended the Friends' General Conference, Toronto.

Sailors from British and French warships aided in the fight against forest fires which threatened the suburbs of St. John's, Nfld.

An explosion at the Kenleith Paper Co.'s works, St. Catharines, blew out a wall and injured two men.

Ontario immigration officials at the Union Station directed 3,000 male immigrants to farmers needing help.

Sir William Van Horne, who has returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, speaks in the highest terms of the development of western Canada. He says his trip through the Northwest was the most satisfactory one he ever made.

The Petrolia Torpedo Company struck a hundred-barrel oil well on the Danis farm, in Moore Township.

Fire at Victoria, B.C., destroyed the Albion Iron Works and about forty dwellings. Loss nearly \$200,000.

Great damage is reported from the terrific storm that swept over Toronto and Western Ontario. The hail destroyed a lot of crops, several barns were burned by lightning, and Mrs. Edmond Cousins, of Cayuga, and Mrs. Alex. Bruce, of Marnoch were killed.

U. S. Siftings.

According to the New York Times Mr. Pierpont Morgan has leased a palatial residence at Boston, Mass., for the purpose of entertaining the Archbishop of Canterbury on his visit to America.

A pretty romance is developed concerning Senator Davis, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. When he was young, and a poor railway brakeman, Davis wooed pretty Catherine Cushing, but her parents spurned him. Then she became the bride of Dr. Reynolds. At the age of 73 she finds herself a widow, and Senator Davis, now an octogenarian millionaire, at the zenith of his fame, is engaged to be married to her in October.

The estimate of the yield of winter wheat in the United States is 333,400,000 bushels.

The International Typographical Union at St. Louis decided to hold next year's meeting at Toronto.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 men are idle as the result of a lockout in the New York building trades.

The manager of a New Jersey factory dismissed all employees over 50 years of age, on the ground that they were "mossbacks."

Renewed efforts to settle the stock yards strike at Chicago and elsewhere failed.

Eight men were drowned by the flooding of a gold mine near Gold Hill, Rowegan County, N.C.

British Briefs.

The British torpedo destroyer Seilly sank off the Scilly Islands as the result of a collision. Her crew were saved.

The British cruiser Tribune annexed Birds Island, 127 miles west of the north end of Dominica.

Premier Balfour announced that owing to British representations the Russian fleet would sink no more neutral ships.

The British Admiralty has invited tenders for two fast 16,500 ton battleships.

British trade returns for July show a decrease in imports of \$23,483,500 and in exports of \$5,460,000.

During the seven months ending with July 61,583 persons left Britain and Ireland for Canada.

A heavy earthquake occurred over a large portion of New Zealand, and much damage was done.

The Postmaster-General of Australia says the arguments against the adoption of penny postage with Britain are at present unanswered.

Dalgety, in the Bombala district, has been selected as the capital of the Australian Commonwealth.

Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia have agreed not to ask that a time limit be set to the British occupation of Egypt.

The approval of King Edward to the re-appointment of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India is announced.

International Items.

The great electric cable and wire factory of Messrs. Felten & Guillaume, at St. Petersburg, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$1,250,000.

A son and heir to the Russian throne was born.

It was announced that the British force would evacuate Tibet as soon as terms were arranged.

Te Deums were held throughout the Russian Empire in honor of the birth of a son and heir to the Czar.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former French Premier, died at Corbeil after an operation.

A large number were killed on both sides in fighting between Armenian revolutionists and Turkish troops.

Berlin scientists are excited over the mental powers displayed by a horse which has undergone a long period of training.

It is reported that Japan has ordered two more fast battleships in Britain, in addition to the two already building there.

It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practise, that makes them righteous.

FAREWELL !

Simon.—We have Eugen Wilson and Lieutenant Simpson in charge, and you can depend on things moving in the right direction. We have had an ice cream social. A good crowd attended and everything went with a swing, and a nice sum was realized for the work. We have realized a loss by Sergeant Major and Mrs. Petty moving to St. Thomas. The Sergeant Major and his wife had been a soldier for many years, as also was his wife. On his arrival we had a soldiers' tea and presentation to them. We feel confident that St. Thomas will be benefited by their presence. We are having victory on the soul-saving line—two brothers have sought Christ. We are looking for great things in the future.—Trans. Charles Mason.

Household Hints.

Potato Stew.—Peel and slice a large onion; fry it in an ounce of dripping; peel and cut into thick slices a pound of boiled potatoes. Put both into a saucepan, cover with milk, add pepper, salt, and a good sprinkling of chopped parsley. Stew gently until the potatoes are tender.

Brown Betty.—To make this, butter a deep pie-dish and not in a layer of bread crumbs, on this a layer of soaked apple-rings, sugar, and a few dashes of butter, then more crumbs, and so on till the dish is full, having crumbs on the top. Pour in a little water, and bake about an hour, turn out for serving, when should be a beautiful brown color all over.

Cocoa Blane Mince.—Mix one and a half ounces of best cocoa and one ounce of cornflour with a pint cold milk. Boil three and a half ounces of custard sugar and pour milk. Pour this on the cornflour and cocoa, and stir all smooth. Return all to the saucepan and boil ten minutes. Flavor to taste with lemon-juice or essence of vanilla.

Savory Bottled Pudding.—Soak six ounces of stale bread over night; strain, mix with it two level teaspoonsful of oatmeal, two boiled onions chopped, one tablespoonful of chopped sage, and two ounces of chopped snet. Add one beaten egg, pepper, salt, and a little more water if not sufficiently moist. Boil it in floured cloth three hours. Cut into slices and serve with gravy.

Apple Rings.—Dried apple rings are better for cooking purposes than fresh apples at this season. Take dried rings, soak in cold water over night, and will swell to double their size. When soaked they may be used for tarts or boiled puddings as they are, with the addition of sugar and a touch of lemon-juice. They can also be stewed for apple sauce, or as a sweet for dinner.

Spinach as Medley.—There is no green vegetable of such value as spinach. The English appreciate more than we do this fact, perhaps because a great physician whose memory is still revered there, considered broom of the stomach. It ought to be eaten twice a week. If not eaten during the summer months when it is cheap, once a week during the winter. Its value can only be obtained by proper cooking in a very small quantity of water, in an uncovered vessel, and for about fifteen minutes. It will come from the kettle a beautiful green and rich. It is good for the cleansing of the blood during the aged time of life. Its frequent appearance in the family menu does much for a cool, clear complexion.—Good Housekeeping.

This recipe for tanloin jelly is taken from M. G. Maguire under the heading, "Cooking for the Sick". To prepare it, soak one half-lb. of tanloin in three cups of cold water over night. In the morning put it in a double boiler with a cup of hot water, and let it simmer until perfectly clear, stirring often. Sweeten to taste, and flavor with the juice of half a lemon and two tablespoonsfuls of fruit juice. Pour into cups and set away until perfectly cold. Whipped cream and sugar may be served with this jelly.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

OFFICERS, soldiers, and others, who have occasion to travel by rail or water, before making arrangements for your trip, or purchasing your tickets don't forget that we have facilities for handling all lines of transportation. We act as agents for Steamship Lines, etc. It will be to your advantage to write the Secretary, Transportation Department, S. A. Temple, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Fleming, Re-
Lewick, Moose
Capt. Davey, Car-
Gardiner, Brazeau,
Collins, Whalen
City, Setter, Selkirk;

CLASS

D. 1272-1307.

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The Congress is Over!

NEARLY all our representatives have returned. Some have availed themselves of the New Regulation Cap and Uniform. The F.O.'s Tunic and Braiding have a fine military appearance.

Our Tailoring Department

is busy making

SUITS

ACCORDING TO THE NEW REGULATION PATTERN.

We advise Officers not to wait for the Councils, but to send in their orders AT ONCE, as they will be filled according as received. Many Officers who went to the Old Country have waited till they returned to get their suits, which speaks well for the work done in our Tailoring Department.

This Summer Season has been the busiest in our history, which is a very potent testimonial to the manner in which the work of this Department is appreciated.

WE EXPECT A SHIPMENT OF THE NEW REGULATION CAPS FOR OFFICERS IN A FEW DAYS.

Band Instruments

The Instruments made at our own factory in London have won a reputation second to none in England, and the Army has been the successful competitor with some of the leading firms in supplying prominent bands not connected with the Army.

FOR QUALITY, TONE AND DURABILITY THEY CANNOT BE EXCELLED,

and the cost is reasonable. We have made special arrangements with International Headquarters by which we are sure of being able to give satisfaction to our customers. Any Band, whether connected with the Army or not, requiring Instruments, will do well to communicate with us.

ADDRESS

TRADE SECRETARY,
S. A. Temple, Toronto, Ont.

Our Medical Column.

Sunstroke.

The term sunstroke is applied to a condition of nervous prostration induced by excessive heat. Although this condition may result from the heat of the sun, it may just as well follow exposure to heat without sunlight; indeed, cases of sunstroke occur in individuals who are working in the shade, or even at night—the latter being better termed "heatstroke" than "sunstroke."

In a certain proportion of cases the condition seems to be one closely resembling apoplexy, in many other cases the bodily state may be likened to that which exists in a severe fainting spell.

There may be no premonitory symptoms to warn the patient of an approaching attack; he is suddenly seized with intense pain in the head, a sense of fullness of the stomach, followed by nausea and vomiting, dizziness, dimness of vision, and sometimes ringing in the ears; immediately he becomes very weak, especially in the lower limbs, and unless speedily supported falls to the ground.

In a very few moments after the beginning of the attack the patient is unconscious. The general symptoms are in several cases those of apoplexy, except that the patient is not paralyzed. The breathing is slow and snoring, and may be occasionally accompanied by a moaning sound. Convulsions frequently occur. This condition may last but a few minutes and be terminated by death. It sometimes happens that the patient expires even before assistance can be given. In other cases after this state has lasted from twenty minutes to four hours the patient gradually recovers consciousness, and in a few days is convalescent. The most notable feature of these cases, and one which demands particular attention in the treatment, is the excessive temperature of the body.

While the body heat, during health, ranges from 98 degrees, it may rise during an attack of sunstroke to 102, 104, 106, or even 112 degrees. The surface of the body is usually, though not always, quite warm.

The most important agent in the induction of sunstroke is undoubtedly excessive heat, yet there are certain influences which predispose the individual to the effect of the heat. Excessive exertion, especially in hot weather, favors the development of sunstroke. Many cases occur in those who are engaged in manual labor, yet this is not invariably the case. It has been noticed that a considerable number of cases occur in individuals who have just completed a hearty meal.

Cases of sunstroke are more common in tropical than in other climates notwithstanding the assumed power of the natives to withstand extreme heat. About one-half of all individuals attacked with sunstroke die of the affection. The occurrence of convulsions, of deep and loud breathing, and of persistent unconsciousness, indicate that the attack will prove fatal. Perhaps the best index to the patient's condition and prospects is to be found in the pulse; if this is very rapid and feeble, so that it cannot easily be felt or counted, the condition is most grave.

In other cases the patient does not lose consciousness completely, or if he does, his condition resembles profound sleep rather than the stupor of apoplexy. In these cases the pulse is usually perceptible, though it may be rapid and feeble.

(To be continued.)



To Parents, Relations and Friends:

We will search for missing persons in any part of the globe if desired, and, as far as possible, assist wronged women and children, or anyone in difficulty. Address Commissioner, Empire, 100 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Enclose a sketch of the person, and a envelope. Fifty cents should be sent, if possible, to defray expenses. In case a reproduction of a picture desired, it will be sent free. If a sketch is sent, it will be exchanged for one more suitable. All information must be sent with the photo. Official soldiers and friends are requested to look regularly through this column, and notify the Commissioner if they are able to give any information about persons advertised for.

(First Insertion.)

4549. CRINION, JOHN or KENYON. Left Oldham, Eng., about one year ago. Age 24 years, height 5 ft. 8 1/2 in., dark hair and eyes, large features, head inclined a little to the left. In December, 1903, was at 196 Wellington St., Hamilton, but has not been heard of since.

4560. MURRAY, JAMES. Age 34 years, height 5 ft. 8 1/2 in. Left St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng., about eight years ago; last heard of in Nanaimo, B.C. Intended going to the Klondike. (American Cry please copy.)

4561. MAGEE or MAGGS, ALICE. Age about 42 years. Left England twenty years ago for Canada. Dark complexion; is now married (name unknown). Formerly lived at Hamilton, Ont.

4562. TENNANT, THOMAS. D. Age 45 years, medium height, dark complexion. Left Liverpool Aug. 1st, 1893, for Canada. School teacher, is an excellent organist, speaks several languages. Last known to be working in Toronto, Ont.

4560. HOLBROOK, NORMAN FENTON. Age 18 years, tall and slim. Left Rosterv, Sasta, in October, 1903. Last heard of in Regina, where he stated he was going East.

4564. AILWOOD, WILLIAM THOMAS. Age 48 years, medium height, light brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Left England March, 1904, for Canada, and was last heard from in Halifax, N.S.

4565. OSBORNE or BUTLER, GEORGE. Age 37 years, height 5 ft. 10 1/2 in., dark brown hair, brown eyes, fair complexion, occupation unknown. Last heard from in Lethbridge, N.W.T. Is supposed to have gone to the Western States.

4566. WISDOM or WILLIAMS, WILLIAM GOODWILL. Age 28 years, height 5 ft. 8 in., dark hair, blue eyes, occupation silversmith. Left England in December, 1903, for Canada. Any information gratefully received.

SONGS OF THE WEEK.

EMMANUEL'S LAND.

By Commander Booth-Tucker.
Tune.—The Holy City, or any common metre.
From cross-crowned Calvary I view
Emmanuel's fair land,
Its city bright, its verdant fields,
Its white-robed, blood-washed band!
Its sea of glass, its tree of life,
Its garments pearl and gold,
Where God enthroned in glory reigns
Midst joys by tongue untold!
(Repeat last two lines.)

Chorus.

Emmanuel's Land! Emmanuel's Land!
My everlasting home!
I scan with joy thy shining shores,
And fearless span death's foam!
(Repeat last two lines.)

Emmanuel's Land! Emmanuel's Land!
Come, sinless viens with me
The golden mansion fades; joys
That Jesus plans for thee?
Backslider, cast thou sacrifice
Those everlasting joys
For some mere momentary gain,
Or earth's illusive toys?
See, see, thy loved ones beckon thee
From battlements of bliss,
And remonstrating wings!
The Father's pardon-kies!
Oh, linger not! flee from God's wrath,
And join that glorious band,
Who wash their robes in Jesu's blood,
And claim Emmanuel's Land.

THY WILL BE DONE.

By Colonel Lawley.
Tune.—Lead, Kindly Light.

2 Though long the night, and dangers may surround,
They will be done.
And not a star or gleam of light be found.
They will be done.
Though I am called to follow all alone,
I'll keep the path till I arrive at home.

Though friends may fall and enemies arise,
They will be done.
Those I love most be curst to the skies,
They will be done.
Though breaks my heart beside the open grave,
I triumph still, for Jesus lives to save,
Though all alone I face Gethsemane,
They will be done.
With bleeding feet I trave. Calvary,
They will be done.
Though Jesus hides behind the clouds,
His face, I follow on, supported by His grace.
Though gales may blow and storms of sorrow roll,
They will be done.
The angry sea sweep o'er my trusting soul,
They will be done.
He'll steer my bark toward the harbor light,
And keep me safe till faith is lost in sight.

JUST A FEW MORE TRIALS HERE.

By Carrie L. Lindsay.

Tune.—Down on the Farm.
3 When the toils of life are over,
And the saints are gathered home,
Far away beyond earth's troubles,
There we shall forever roam;
There no sin can ever enter,
There we'll sing for evermore,
When we are all safely landed
Home at last on Canaan's shore.

Chorus.

Just a few more trials here,
But the Saviour will be near,
If we, for Him, will count all self as dross;
He will always love us, too,
With a love that's kind and true,
He's the Saviour who once died for you on Calvary's cross.

But while here we must be faithful,
If we would a bright crown win;
We can help to cheer the faint heart,
Help them daily conquer sin.
Though we may not know the blessing
We to others may have been,
Yet our Father sees our motives,
Each kind act His smile will win.

COME UNTO ME.

By "Topsy," Edmonton, Alta.
Tune.—The Soldier's Sweetheart.
While you're idly dreaming,
Quickly the moments fly,
Life is swiftly passing,
Death is drawing nigh,
Faster and faster you're sinking
Into sin and shame,
But Christ is here, yet ever near,
If you will breathe His name.
"Come unto Me," says Jesus,
"And I will give you rest."
Thoughts of sin are many,
And dark the sinful past,
I'll give you free forgiveness,
My life for thee I gave;
Believe on Me and thou shalt see
How fully I can save."

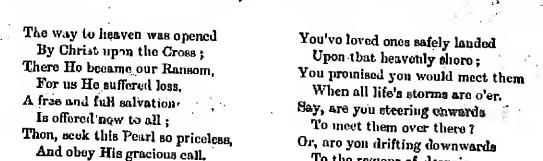
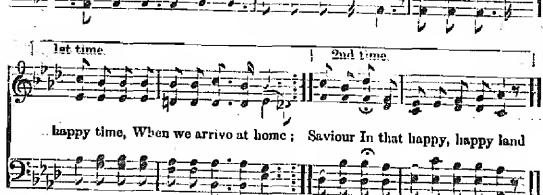
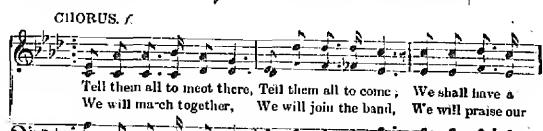
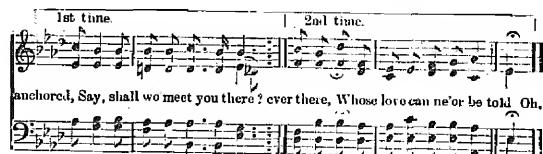
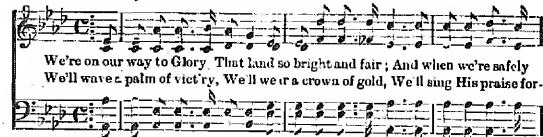
Chorus.

"Come unto Me," said Jesus,
"And I will give you rest."
Weary, heavy laden,
Sad, and sore oppressed,
Though your sin is scarlet,
Whiter than snow they'll be;
My life I gave your soul to save,
That you might be ransomed be.

Farther and farther you've wandered,
The unwavering way you've trod,
Away from mother's teaching,
Away from mother's God;
But your heart's grown weary,
Seeking pleasure vain,
The sin you loved has stronger grown,
And binds you like a chain.
Your hopes in life are blighted,
You're almost in despair,
That childhood's innocence has gone
To earn a seemly care,
But Jesus now is waiting,
The past He will forgive.
Oh, come and see, and prove that He
Will help you a life new to live.

Tell Them All to Meet There.

Moderato. *mf.*



COME TO THE SAVIOUR.

By Corps-Cadet Herbert Dicks, Till Cove, Nfld.
Tune.—Throw Out the Lifeline,

5 Come to the Saviour, thou poor, troubled soul,
Out in the darkness and out in the cold,
Wandering alone on the mountains of sin,
Careless, indifferent, and no peace within.

Chorus.

Come to the Saviour, come to the Saviour,
While He is calling for thee;
Come to the Saviour, come to the Saviour,
For sinners Christ died on the tree.

Come to the Saviour, He's calling to-day,
Sinner, O sinner, why stay you away?
The Master is standing with arms open wide,
Oh, will you not plunge in the great crimson tide?

Come to the Saviour! Oh, hear His sweet voice!
Come at this moment and make Him your choice,
To-day He is willing your sins to forgive;
Oh, do at once seek Him, your life to Him give.

WILL YOU NOT LET HIM IN?

By Myrtle Roe.

Tune.—Wonderful Words of Life.

6 Behold, the Saviour is at the door,
Will you not let Him in?
He gently knocks, but may knock no more,
Will you not let Him in?
Hear Him softly whisper,
"I will then deliver."
Beautiful words, wonderful words,
Wonderful words of life.

Lovingly, patiently, there He stands,
Will you not let Him in?
With smiling heart, and with laden hands,
Will you not let Him in?
Though your heart be hardened,
You may be fully pardoned,
Beautiful words, wonderful words,
Wonderful words of life.

When the rivers of sorrow roll,
When all is dark within,
He will help thee, thou weary soul,
Help thee to victory, win
He will never forsake thee,
Will thy joy and life be
Beautiful words, wonderful words,
Wonderful words of life.

Precious Jesus I yield to Thee,
Take away all my sin,
Let me but find salvation see,
Impart Thy love within,
Jesus, mighty Saviour,
Thou art my Redeemer,
Beautiful words, wonderful words,
Wonderful words of life.

GOD IS LOVE.

Tune.—Depth of Mercy (N.B.B. 8).

7 Depth of mercy! Can there be
Mercy still reserved for me?
Can my God His wrath forbear,
Me, the chief of sinners, spare?

Chorus.

God is love, I know, I feel,
Jesus lives and loves me still.

I have long withstood His grace,
Long provoked Him to His face,
Would not hearken to His call,
Grieved Him by a thousand falls.

There for me the Saviour stands,
Shows His wounds, and spreads His hands!
God is love, I know, I feel,
Jesus lives and loves me still.

NOTES TO SONG WRITERS.

We must again ask our compositors to exercise the utmost care with their verses. A little more patience and thought would save many contributions from being destroyed.

Firstly, do not attempt to compose verse to nothing in particular.

Secondly, have respect not only for rhythm, but metre and sense. Count the number of syllables in your verse.

Thirdly, have a theme in your verse which forms the central thought of the song.

Fourthly, let someone else try your song. In this way little deficiencies will be noticed by others which often escape the composer.

We are still in need of original salvation songs, with good sentiments expressed. Verses that have been written by Salvationists and friends whose souls are afire for the salvation of the people. We are only too glad to use original songs.

AND OF
20th Year

A HAPPY
HUNDRED

The General promises to
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honor and
famous father
Army. The
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